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THE AGE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Introduction

Social change is the significant alteration of social structure and cultural patterns through time. Social structure refers to persistent networks of social relationships where interaction between people or groups has become routine and repetitive.

The age of social change

People started discussing the possibility of change. However, not everyone in Europe wanted a complete transformation of society. Some wanted gradual change, whereas some wanted the change radically.

Conservatives, Liberals or Radicals

Liberals

- Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
- Opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- Wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- Argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws, interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- However, they were not 'democrats.

Radicals

- Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country. population.
- Many supported women's suffragette movements.
- Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.

Conservatives

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- Opposed to radicals and liberals.
- Belong to ruling and person in power, didn't wanted the change according to the ideas of radicals and liberals.
- Conservatives realised the change is inevitable.
- Believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.
- Analyse the groups and their role in world politics.

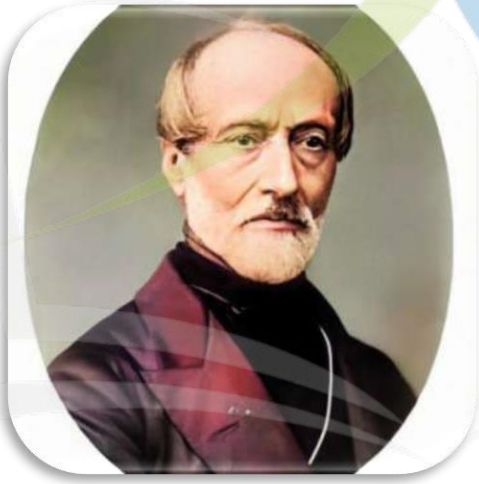
Industrial Society and Social Change

Workers and their problems

- This was the time of economic and social change.
- Men, women, and children were pushed into factories for low wages.
- Most of the factory owners were often liberals and radicals and they felt that workers' efforts must be encouraged.

Liberals and Radicals themselves were often property owner and employers. They wanted that efforts should be made to benefit workforce.

Many working men and women who wanted changes in the world rallied around liberal and radical groups and parties in the early nineteenth century.



More in social change

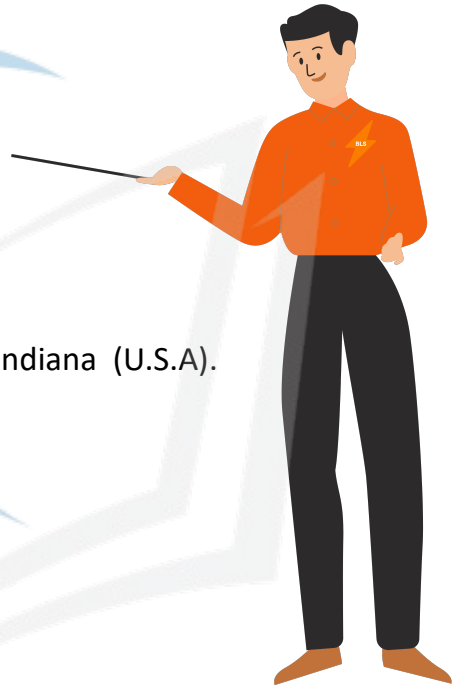
- Nationalists, liberals, and radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe in 1815.
- Nationalist Demanded nations where all citizens would have equal rights.
- After 1815, Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian nationalist, conspired with others to achieve this in Italy.

The Coming of Socialism to Europe

Meaning of Socialism

Socialist Against private property Saw it as the roof of all social ills. Society as a whole should control the property, so that more attention would be paid to collective social interest.

Robert Owen (1771 - 1858)



Robert Owen built a cooperative community New Harmony in Indiana (U.S.A). Through collective individual initiative.

Louis Blanc (1813 - 1882)

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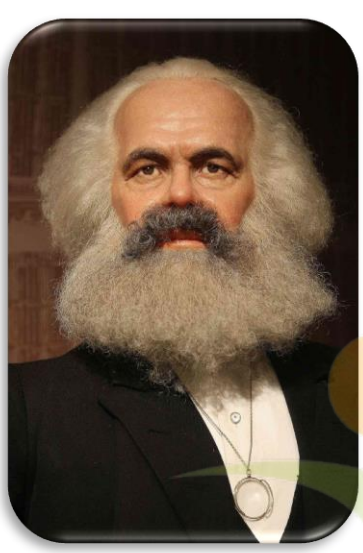
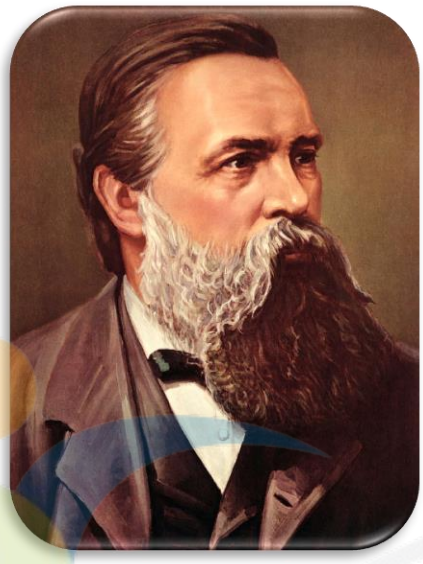
- He supports government encouraged cooperatives to replace capitalist enterprise.
- Government should be there to facilitates cooperatives.

Important Socialists and their ideas

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels further added on the idea of socialism.

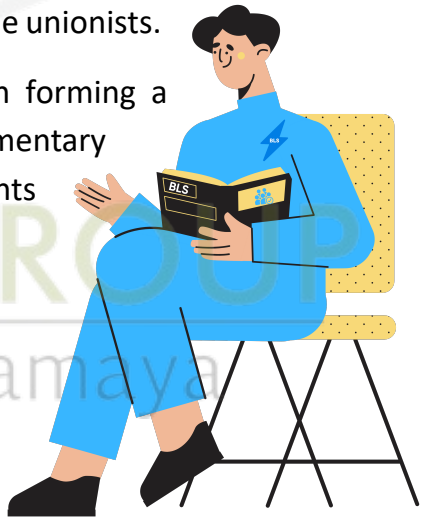



Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

Support for Socialism

- **Second International -** Socialist formed an international body to coordinate their efforts.
- **In Germany** - Associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and helped it win parliamentary seats.
- **In Britain -** By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party.
- **In France -** Socialist party was formed by socialists and trade unionists.

Socialism and Socialist Till 1914, socialists never succeeded in forming a government in Europe. Represented by strong figures in parliamentary politics, their ideas did shape legislation, but governments continued to be run by conservatives, liberals, and radicals.



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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Introduction

- Social and political conditions
- Russia before revolution.

The Russian Empire in 1914

Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire.

Geography

- The Russian empire included current-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine, and Belarus.
- It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today's Central. Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.
- The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity. The empire also included Catholics, Protestants, Muslims, and Buddhists.

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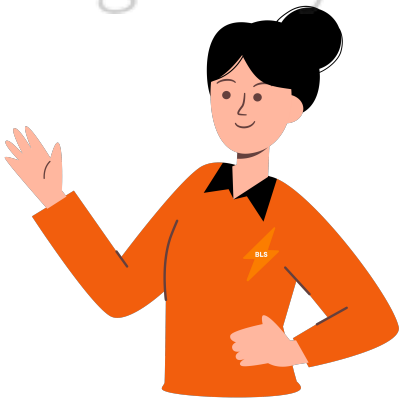


Economy and Society

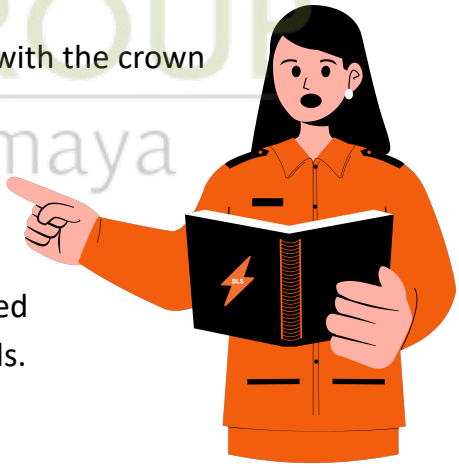
About 85 percent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.

The industry was limited in number. Workers were divided into groups, but they did unite to strike work when they were dissatisfied. Peasants had no respect for nobility, very unlike the French peasant. Russian peasants were the only peasant community which pooled their land, and their commune divided it.

Industry was found in pockets. X Craftsmen undertook much of production. (St. Petersburg and Moscow) Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased. Number of workers and craftsmen were almost equal.

Society in countryside

- Peasants cultivated most of the land and the ownership was with the crown and orthodox church.
- Like workers, peasants too were divided.
- Peasant in Russia, unlike France had no respect for nobles. Wanted their lands.
- Russian peasants were different in one more way. Worked pooling their land together and divided according to the needs.



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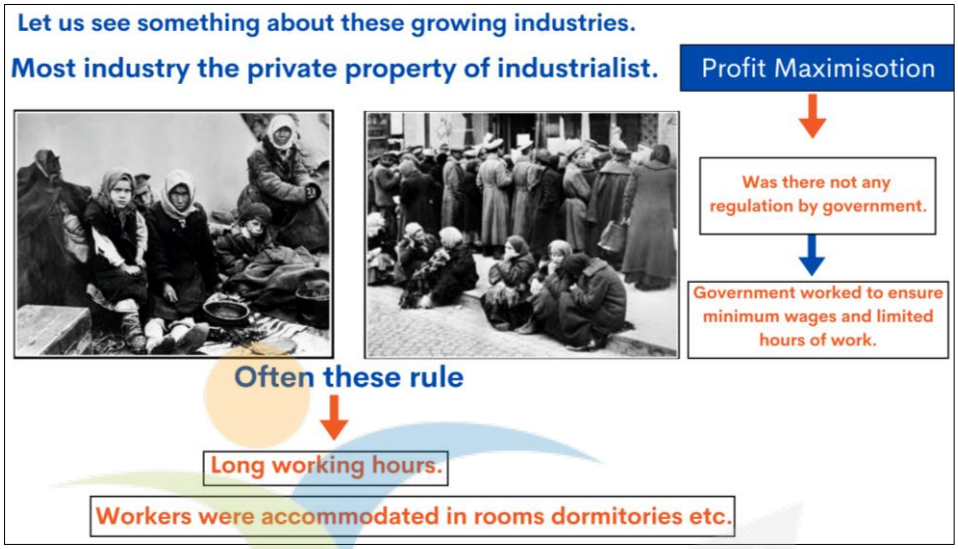

Let us see something about these growing industries.
Most industry the private property of industrialist.
Profit Maximisotion
Was there not any regulation by government.
Government worked to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work.
Often these rule
Long working hours.
Workers were accommodated in rooms dormitories etc.

Let us see something about these growing industries.

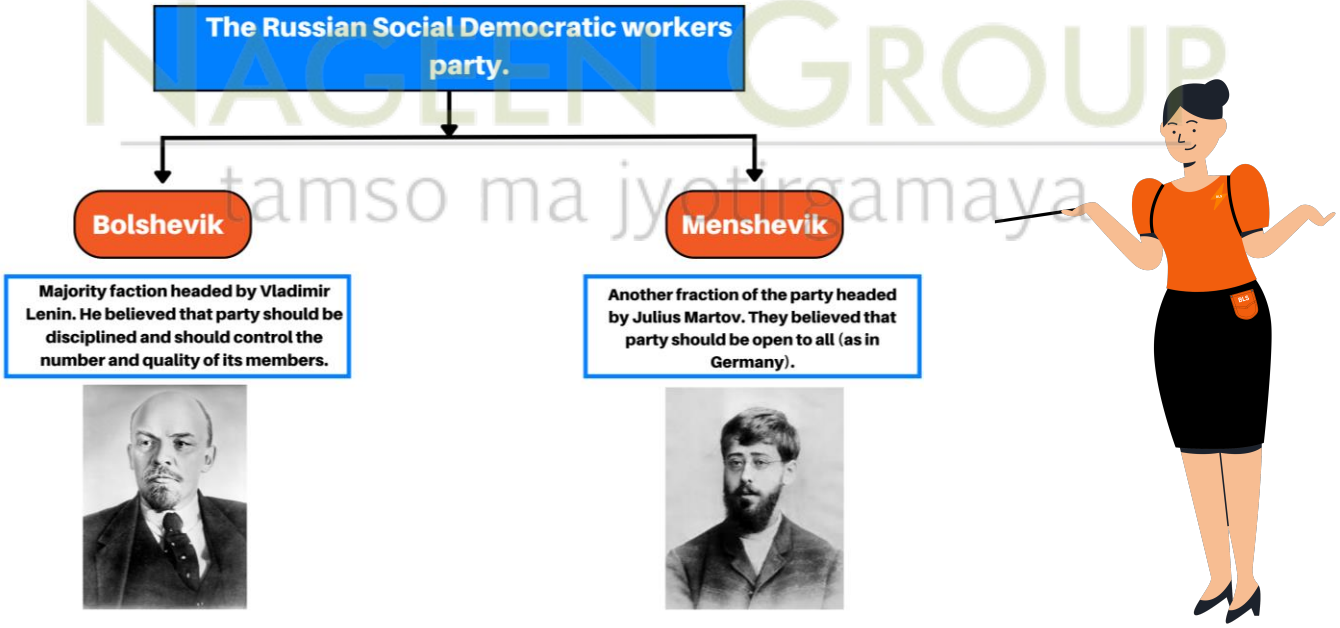
Socialism in Russia

The Russian Social Democratic Worker's Party

All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.In 1900, the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party was formed. It struggled to give peasants their rights over land that belonged to nobles. As land was divided among peasants periodically and it was felt that peasants and not workers would be the main source of the revolution. But Lenin did not agree with this as he felt that peasants were not one social group.

The party was divided into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

Bolsheviks and Mensheviks


The Russian Social Democratic workers party.
Bolshevik
Menshevik
Majority faction headed by Vladimir Lenin. He believed that party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.
Another fraction of the party headed by Julius Martov. They believed that party should be open to all (as in Germany).

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Bolshevik.

- Majority fraction headed by Vladimir Lenin.
- He believed that party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.

Menshevik

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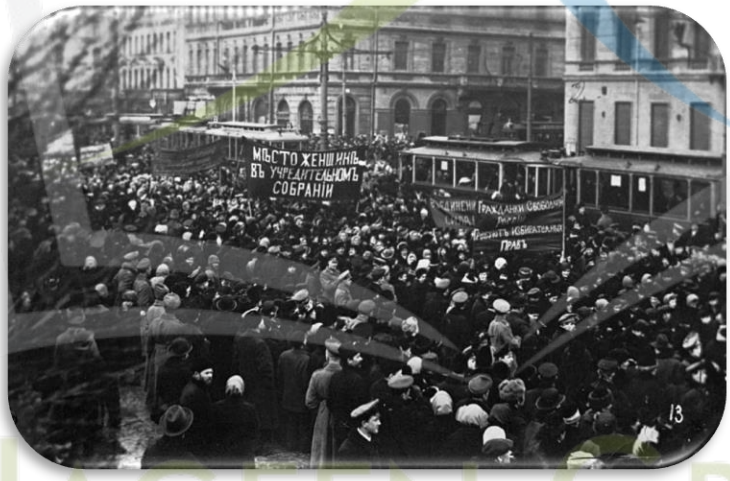
A Turbulent time: The 1905 Revolution

Liberals and their demand

Russia was an autocracy; the Tsar was not subject to parliament. Liberal, Social Democrats and Social revolutionaries wanted to end this system and demanded a constitution. They were supported by Nationalists and Jadidists. Muslims reformers in Russian Empire who wanted to Modernise Islam



Bloody Sunday

Workers at Putilov Iron works went on Strike at St. Petersburg-

- Demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours.
- An increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

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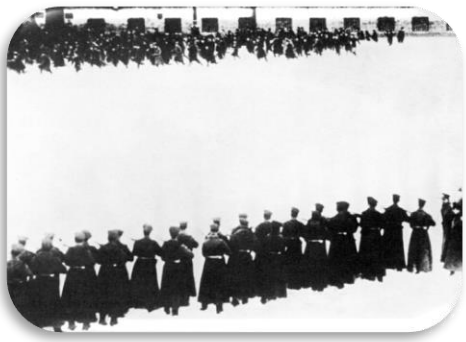
A procession of worker lead by Father Gapon reach winter palace. They were attacked by police and Cossacks. (100 killed and 300 wounded).

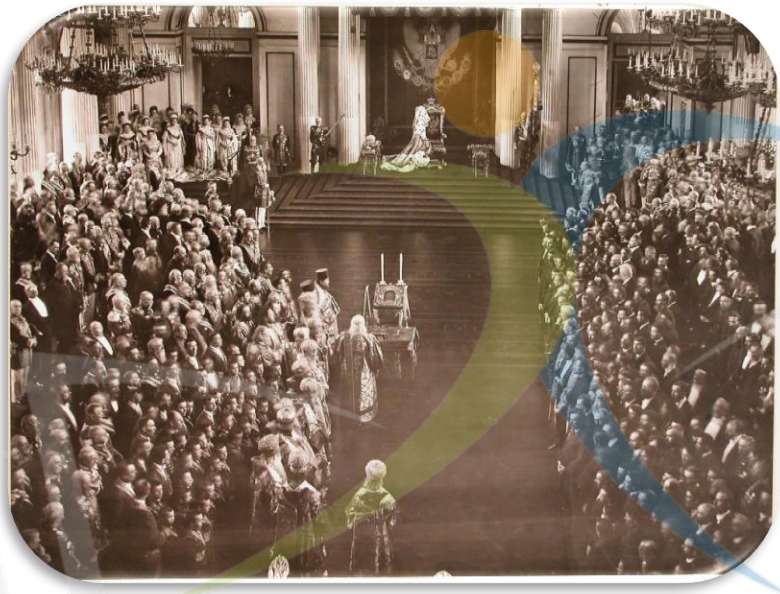
All this happened on 22 January 1905 day was Sunday.

Bloody Sunday started the series of events The 1905 Revolution.

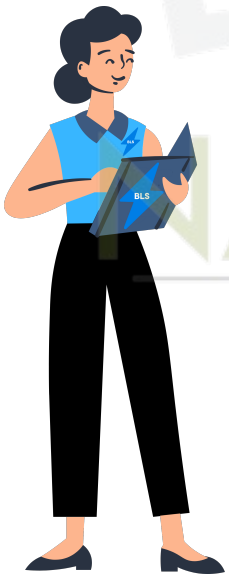
- Strikes all over the country.
- Universities were closed down. [Lack of civil liberties] What happened in it?

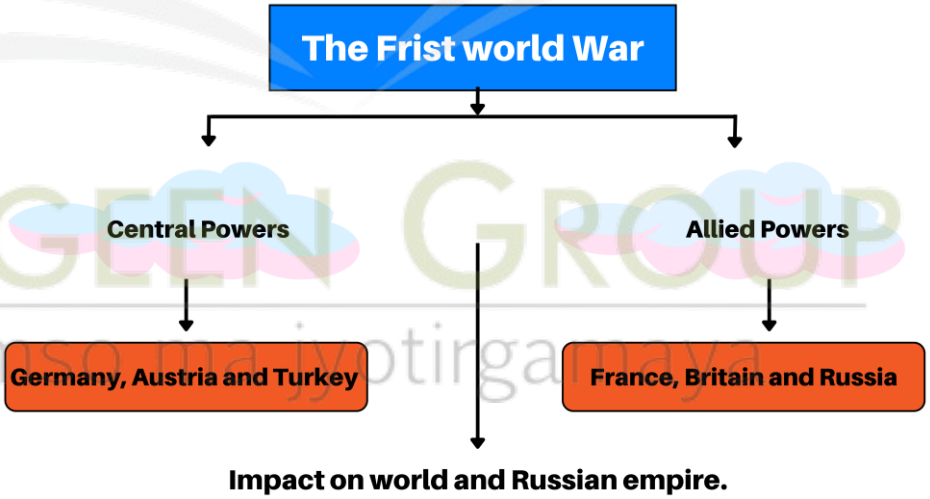


- Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, and other middle-class workers all started demanding constitution.
- Due to pressure from 1905 revolution, Tsar allowed formation of Duma.
- However, within 75 days Duma was dissolved and second Duma was elected.
- Third duma Packed with conservative politicians.



The First World war and the Russian Empire





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Introduction

Initially war was supported Tsar Nicholas II was supported.

Over the period of time, support to Tsar went down. because: -

- Tsar refused to consult the main parties in Duma.
- Rasputin made the autocracy unpopular.
- German origin of Tsarina Alexandra was also criticized.

It differed on the 'eastern front' from that on the 'western front'.

- Russia's army last badly in Germany and Austria. (7 million casualties)
- Increase in the refugees in Russia. (3 million refugees)
- Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.

Impacts on Industry

- Due to German control over the Baltic Sea, Industrial equipment disintegrated.
- By 1916, Railway lines began to breakdown.
- Able bodied men were sent to war which caused labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.
- Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army.

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THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD

Important Events

February revolution and forming of Provisional government.

Layout of the capital city Petrograd.

On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the winter palace. and official building, Duma.

The workers quarters and factories were located on the right bank of River Neva.

Situation in city

- Food shortage, bad weather, Tsar was having a desire to dissolve the Duma, and parliamentarians were not happy with this.
- 22 February Lockout at a factory Strike by workers
- Many women also headed the strikes these days came to be recognised as International Women's Day.
- Demonstration reached to the centre of the Capital Nevskii Prospekt.
- As the workers reached there Government imposed curfew and the Demonstrators dispersed.
- Then they again came back on 24th and 25th. Police and cavalry were appointed to keep an eye on them.

Outbreak of the February revolution

- On 25 February 1917, Government [Tsar] Suspended the Duma.
- Politicians criticised this, Demonstrators returned on the streets on 26th.
- On 27th, Police Headquarters were ransacked, protest for bread, wages, better hours, and democracy.
- Government called the cavalry to control the situation. But the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators.
- Soldier and striking workers formed 'Soviet' or 'Council' = Petrograd Soviet
- Tsar Abdicated on 2nd March and Provisional government was formed to run the country.

After February

October revolution 1917

- Restriction on public meetings and associations were removed. Soviets
- In April 1917, Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned from exile.

April Thesis by Lenin

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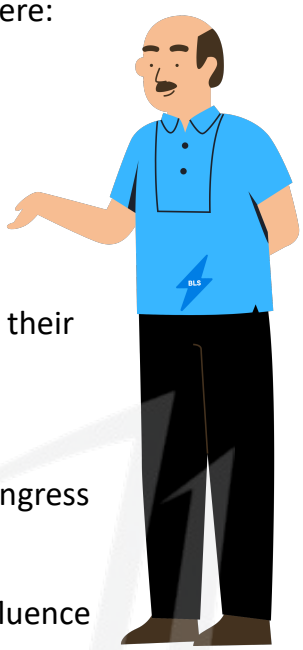
After the downfall of the monarchy in Russia in February 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile in April 1917. He felt that it was time for Soviets to take overpower. He put three demands which were known as Lenin's 'April Theses'. They were:



- The war (First World War) be brought to an end.
- Land be transferred to the peasants.
- The banks be nationalised.

Important events

Spread of workers movement Started questioning the way industrialist ran their factories.

- Formation of trade union, soldiers' committees.
- In June, about 500 Soviets sent representatives to an All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

As the Provisional Government saw its power reduce and Bolshevik influence grow, it decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.

Situations in countryside

- Peasants and their Socialist Revolutionary leaders pressed for a redistribution of land.
- Land committees were formed.
- Peasants seized land between July and September 1917

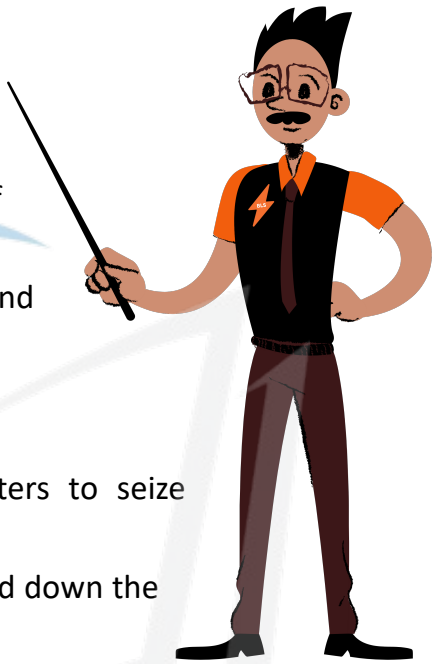
The Revolution of October 1917

Provincial government V/S Bolshevik

Fearful of dictatorship, Lenin began discussions for an uprising against the government.

- Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
- A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotskii to organise the seizure. The date of the event was kept a secret.

Government –



- Sensing trouble, Prime Minister Kerenski had left the city to summon troops.
- Military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspapers.
- Pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace

Revolutionaries -

- The Military Revolutionary Committee ordered its supporters to seize government. offices and arrest ministers.
- The ship Aurora shelled the Winter Palace. Other vessels sailed down the Neva and took over various military points.
- By nightfall, the city was under the committee's control and the ministers had surrendered.

Bolshevik action was given approval by majority soviet at all Russian Congress in Petrograd. There were fight in Moscow but by December, the Bolshevik controlled the Moscow Petrograd area.

October revolution

Lenin (left) and trotski (right) with workers at Petrograd

Ship aurora

Prime Minister Kerenskii

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WHAT CHANGED AFTER OCTOBER

Introduction

Steps taken by Bolsheviks:

- Banks were nationalised by November 1917 [Ownership and management by government]
- Peasants took over the land of nobility, as it was declared as social property.
- Large houses were partitioned according to the size of family.
- Use of old titles of aristocracy was banned. [Equality]
- To show the change new uniforms were designed for the army and officials.
  Example: [Budenovka hat]
- Bolshevik party was renamed as the Russian Communist party.

The Civil War

The Red's, Green's, and White's

Non - Bolshevik socialist, liberals and supporters of autocracy organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks.

Red's: - Supporter of Bolsheviks

Green's: - Socialist Revolutionaries

White's: - Supporter of Tsar (Pro-Tsarist)

Green and Whites controlled most of the Russian Empire.

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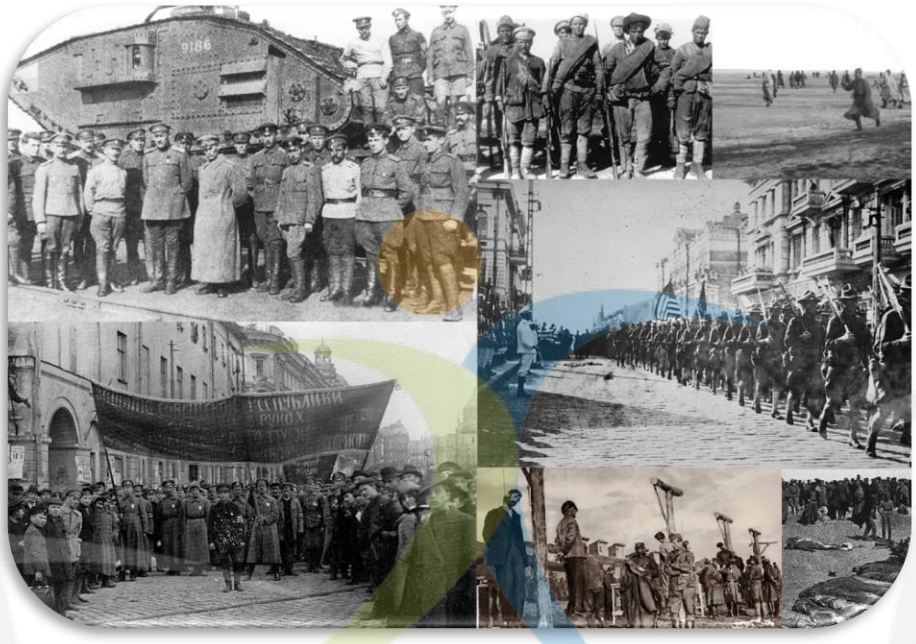
- They were supported by French, American and British, to control the growth of socialism.
- Due to all this reason, there was a Civil war, looting, banditry, and famine became common.



Result

In October 1922, the Red Army seized the eastern port of Vladivostok, and the Russian Civil War came to an end. In the following years, the Red Army continued to fight to suppress numerous revolts against Bolshevik rule. By the time the Communists cemented their control over the country, millions had died fighting.

Making a Socialist society

Making a Socialist society

- Banks and industries were nationalised, collective work was performed by peasants on. Confiscated land.
- Centralised planning was introduced.
- Five-year plans: to set target for economy for upcoming five years.
- E.g. - First two five-year plans. (1927 - 1932) and (1933 - 1938).
- This all led to huge industrial growth and new factories began to come up.

However, there was a dark side to it.

- Rapid construction led to poor working condition.
- Workers lived hard lives.
- Frequent stoppage (E.g., 550 stoppages of work in the first year alone)

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Were there any efforts made by government to improve this situation?

Result

A process of centralized planning was introduced. Officials assessed working of economy and set targets for 5 years period and hence 5-year plans were made. Government fixed all prices to promote industrial growth leading to economic growth.

Children at school in Soviet Russia in the 1930s. They are studying the Soviet economy.

A child in Magnitogorsk during the First Five Year Plan. He is working for Soviet Russia

Factories came to be seen as a symbol of socialism. This poster states: 'The smoke from the chimneys is the breathing of Soviet Russia.

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Stalinism and Collectivisation

Reason and meaning of Collectivisation.

The collectivisation programme was started by Stalin. Under this programme, small landholdings of many peasants into one collective large farm. All large, collectivised farms were cultivated by the farmers with the help of tools pooled together.

Stalinism and Collectivization

Stalinism

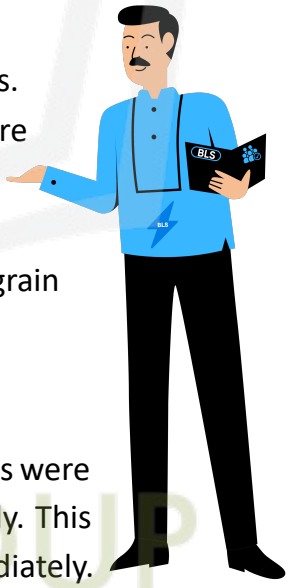
The time period when the Russian Communist party was headed by Stalin. His idea dominated the USSR and that period came to know as Stalinism.

Collectivization

Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities on collective basis.

Reasons for Collectivisation.

- By 1927, Soviet Russia was facing shortage of food gains [especially in towns]
- To overcome this government fixed prices at which gain must be sold.
- But peasants refused to sell their grains to government at these prices.
- Stalin believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- Speculation had to be stopped and supplies confiscated.
- Grains producing area were toured by party, supervising enforced grain collections and Raiding 'kulaks.



Outcome

Stalin enforced collectivization of farms as solution to grain shortage. Peasants were forced to work in collective farms called 'kolkhoz' sharing the profits equally. This was not entirely successful as the production of grain did not increase immediately.

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THE GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND USSR

In 1919, the Bolshevik government in Russia instigated the creation of an international communist organisation that would act as the Third International after the collapse of the Second International in 1916. This was known as the Communist International, although it was commonly abbreviated as the Comintern.

Various communist parties formed all over the world.

Not all socialist parties in Europe were on the same position. The support for socialism was due the possibilities of a worker's state. Many communist parties were formed e.g., Communist party of Great Britain. By second World War USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.

Conclusion Communist Movement in Britain

However, by 1950's it was observed that the style of government in USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution. No doubt a backward country had become a great power. Its industries and agriculture had developed, and the poor were being fed. But it had denied the essential freedoms to its citizens and carried out its developmental projects through repressive policies. Therefore, the international reputation of the USSR as a socialist country had declined.

(Practice Sheet)

1 **What historical period is referred to as "The Age of Social Change" in this chapter?**

A. The Industrial Revolution
B. The French Revolution
C. The Age of Enlightenment
D. The Russian Revolution

2 **Which class of society was most affected by the changes during the Age of Social Change?**

A. Nobility
B. Peasants
C. Clergy
D. Artisans

3 **What was the main form of government in most European countries during the Age of Social Change?**

A. Monarchy
B. Democracy
C. Oligarchy
D. Anarchy

4 **Which technological advancement played a crucial role in the industrialization of Europe during this period?**

A. Steam engine
B. Printing press
C. Telegraph
D. Compass

5 **Which ideology emerged as a response to the social and economic changes during this period?**

A. Capitalism
B. Socialism
C. Feudalism
D. Imperialism

6 What were the main factors that led to social change in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries?

7 Who were the bourgeoisie, and how did their role change during this period?

8 Explain the term 'Industrialization' and its impact on society.

9 What were the major effects of the French Revolution on society and politics in Europe?

10 Who were the Jacobins, and what role did they play in the French Revolution?

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02

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Practice Sheet)

1 **When did the Russian Revolution take place?**

A. 1905 **B.** 1917

C. 1920 **D.** 1930

2 **Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution?**

A. Vladimir Lenin **B.** Joseph Stalin

C. Leon Trotsky **D.** Karl Marx

3 **What event triggered the February Revolution in Russia?**

A. Bloody Sunday **B.** The Russo-Japanese War

C. The October Manifesto **D.** The assassination of Rasputin

4 **Which political ideology did the Bolsheviks follow?**

A. Capitalism **B.** Communism

C. Fascism **D.** Socialism

5 **What was the main slogan of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution?**

A. "Workers of the world, unite!" **B.** "Peace, Land, and Bread!"

C. "Equality and Freedom for All!" **D.** "Down with the Tsar!"

6 What were the main factors that contributed to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917?

7 Who were the Bolsheviks, and what was their role in the Russian Revolution?

8 What was the significance of the February Revolution in Russia?

9 Explain the slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" and its significance in the Russian Revolution.

10 Describe the role of Vladimir Lenin in the Russian Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet state.

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(Practice Sheet)

1 **What event triggered the February Revolution in Petrograd?**

A. The assassination of the Tsar
B. Food shortages and war discontent
C. A coup by the Bolsheviks
D. A failed military coup

2 **Which year did the February Revolution in Petrograd occur?**

A. 1914
B. 1916
C. 1917
D. 1918

3 **Who was the Russian monarch during the February Revolution?**

A. Tsar Nicholas II
B. Vladimir Lenin
C. Joseph Stalin
D. Leon Trotsky

4 **Which group of people played a significant role in the February Revolution?**

A. The Bolsheviks
B. The Provisional Government
C. The Russian nobility
D. The industrial workers and soldiers

5 **What was the immediate outcome of the February Revolution?**

A. The Bolsheviks seized power
B. The Provisional Government was established
C. Russia withdrew from World War I
D. The monarchy was abolished

6 What were the main factors that led to the February Revolution in Petrograd?

7 Who were the key figures in the February Revolution?

8 What role did women play in the February Revolution?

9 How did the February Revolution affect the Russian monarchy?

10 What were the immediate consequences of the February Revolution?

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02

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

WHAT CHANGED AFTER OCTOBER

(Practice Sheet)

1 **What event is being referred to as "October" in the context of the Russian Revolution?**

A. The October Revolution
B. The October Uprising
C. The October Reforms
D. The October Crisis

2 **Which political party led the October Revolution in Russia?**

A. Bolshevik Party
B. Menshevik Party
C. Socialist Revolutionary Party
D. Communist Party

3 **What was the main objective of the October Revolution?**

A. Establish a democratic government
B. Overthrow the provisional government
C. Restore the monarchy
D. Create a socialist society

4 **Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the October Revolution?**

A. Vladimir Lenin
B. Joseph Stalin
C. Leon Trotsky
D. Mikhail Gorbachev

5 **Which city served as the main centre for the October Revolution?**

A. Moscow
B. St. Petersburg (Petrograd)
C. Kiev
D. Minsk

6 What event is referred to as "October" in the context of the Russian Revolution?

7 Who led the Bolsheviks during the October Revolution?

8 What was the main objective of the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution?

9 What were the immediate changes in government after the October Revolution?

10 How did the October Revolution impact Russia's participation in World War I?

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02

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND USSR

(Practice Sheet)

1 **What was the global significance of the Russian Revolution?**

A. It led to the downfall of the British Empire.
B. It inspired socialist and anti-colonial movements worldwide.
C. It triggered World War I.
D. It established a monarchy in Russia.

2 **Which country's revolution was influenced by the Russian Revolution and led to the founding of the Soviet Union?**

A. France
B. China
C. Mexico
D. India

3 **Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution?**

A. Vladimir Putin
B. Joseph Stalin
C. Vladimir Lenin
D. Leon Trotsky

4 **What was the official name of the Soviet Union?**

A. Union of Russian States
B. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
C. Russian Federation
D. Socialist Republic of Russia

5 **Which ideology did the Russian Revolution promote globally?**

A. Capitalism
B. Communism
C. Fascism
D. Democracy

6 What was the global significance of the Russian Revolution?

7 How did the Russian Revolution impact the working-class movements in other countries?

8 Which international organization did the Soviet Union join after the Russian Revolution?

9 What role did the USSR play during the Spanish Civil War?

10 How did the Cold War affect the global influence of the USSR?

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Chapter 2

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Questions:

1. What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

Answer:

(a) Social condition:

1. The society was divided into two classes-the privileged and the non-privileged.

2. The privileged class comprised of prosperous and influential people who held almost all the important offices of the state and most of the land was also under their control.

3. Most of the people were indulged in agriculture, and the peasants wanted the land to be distributed among themselves only.

(b) Economic condition:

1. Russia was facing an economic crisis at this time as the prices of necessity goods were decreased by 20% due to the St. Petersburg strike. This event has given rise to the 1905 revolution, and working class across Russia called for various strikes.

2. Unions were formed, and universities also shut down during this period.

(c) Political condition:

1. The Russian policy was feudal.

2. Vast tracts of land were held tax free by the clergy and the nobility who also monopolized the high posts in the army and administration.

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3. Before 1914, the political parties were illegal in Russia. Labour Democratic Party was formed in 1903, which later divided into two groups namely The Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

4. The new middle class which was slowly emerging in Russia began to make strident demands for some representative government to be formed where access to high posts would be given by birth. The administration was also riddled with corruption and was inefficient.

2. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917?

Answer:

The Russian working class was very different from other parts of Europe.

1. The Russian economy was agriculture-based, and not many of them migrated to towns before 1917. Those who worked in other industries used to travel daily from villages to towns.

2. Women were paid lower compared to their European counterparts.

3. Working day in Russia was 15 hours which was completely changed by legislation in Europe.

3. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

Answer:

1. The people of Russia lost faith in their king, and there was chaos and mistrust among the common people.

2. The policies implemented by the Tsar proved inefficient, and people were dissatisfied with the Tsar's policies.

3. The Tsar not only imposed his policies on Russians but imposed several restrictions on the people.

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4. Political activities were completely oppressed, and the voting rights were taken away, and nobody was allowed to question the policies implemented by Nicolas II (Tsar). He also dismissed the first Duma within 75 days.

5. The Tsar did not consult the Duma and took decisions on his own during the First World War, which resulted in massive casualties.

6. Crops were burnt which created a shortage of food for the Russian soldiers.

All these incidents resulted in the collapse of Tsarist autocracy.

4. Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October Revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the leaders and what the impact of each was on Soviet history.

Answer:

A. List of the February Revolution-Events and Effects:

(a) In February 1917, there was a huge food shortage for the workers.

(b) The Tsar of Russia, Nicholas II dismissed the Duma without consulting the parliamentarians.

(c) On 22nd February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank of River Neva.

(d) On 23rd February 1917, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy with the factory workers of the River Neva.

(e) In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day.

The February Revolution resulted in the abdication of the Tsarist rule, and a Provisional Government of Russia was formed by the Soviet and Duma leaders.

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B. Events and Effects of Revolution of October 1917:

(a) As the conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew, Lenin feared the Provisional Government would set up a dictatorship.

(b) In September 1917, Lenin started discussions for an uprising against the government. Bolshevik supporters in the arm Soviets and factories were brought together.

(c) On 16th October 1917, Lenin persuades the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotsky to organize the seizure. The date of the event was kept a secret.

(d) The uprising began on 24th October sensing trouble, Prime Minister Kerensky had left the city to summon troops which later seize the government offices and arrest ministers.

(e) In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviet which became the Parliament of the country.

5. What was the main change brought about by the Bolshevik immediately after the October Revolution?

Answer:

The main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution were:

(a) The Congress of Soviets on 8th November 1917 proclaimed to all peoples belligerent states to open negotiations for a just peace without annexation and indemnities Russia withdrew from the war, though a formal peace treaty was signed with Germany later, after ceding the territories that Germany demanded as a price for peace.

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(b) Following the declaration on land, the estate of the landlords, the church, and the Tsar was confiscated and given to peasants.

(c) A Declaration of the Rights of Peoples was issued conferring the right of self-determination upon all nationalities.

(d) A new government called the Council of People's Commissioners, headed by Lenin was formed.

(e) Banks and industries were nationalized, and old noble titles were banned, and new uniforms were designed for the army.

6. Write a few lines to show what you know about:
(a) Kulaks
(b) The Duma,
(c) Women workers between 1900 and 1930
(d) The Liberals
(e) Stalin's collectivization program

Answer:

(a) Kulaks: This term was used for the wealthy peasants of Russia. Kulaks had larger farms than most Russian peasants, and they were partially responsible for food shortage in 1927-28 as Stalin believed that Kulaks were indulged in hoarding grains to earn more profits. Stalin later eliminated Kulaks to develop modern farming techniques.

(b) Duma: Duma was Russian assembly which was assigned legislative functions. During the Revolution of 1905, the Tsar elected the first State Duma for the Russian empire.

(c) Women workers between 1900 and 1930: By 1914, more than 30% of women started working in the industries. On 22nd February 1917, many women became the leaders in organizing strikes in factories. This day was later named the International Women's Day. They joined trade unions and political organizations. Women had a major role to play in Russia as they helped the male workers in both revolutions - The February and October Revolution. After the introduction of the new

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constitution in USSR, the women workers were given equal political, social and economic rights.

(d) Liberals: The Liberals were the group that wanted to change society and wanted a secular nation. They also worked to safeguard the rights of individuals against the government. They advocated for an elected parliamentary government but did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise. They believed only men of property should be given the right to vote. However, they were against giving voting rights to women.

(e) Stalin's collectivization program: From 1928 to 1940, the Soviet Union of Russia imposed collectivization of agricultural units under the control of Joseph Stalin. It began in 1929 and was a five-year plan. The peasants were forced to cultivate in the collective farms. Many peasants protested against it and burnt their livestock to show their anger. The result of collectivization varied from what was desired, and it even turned worse in the consequent years.

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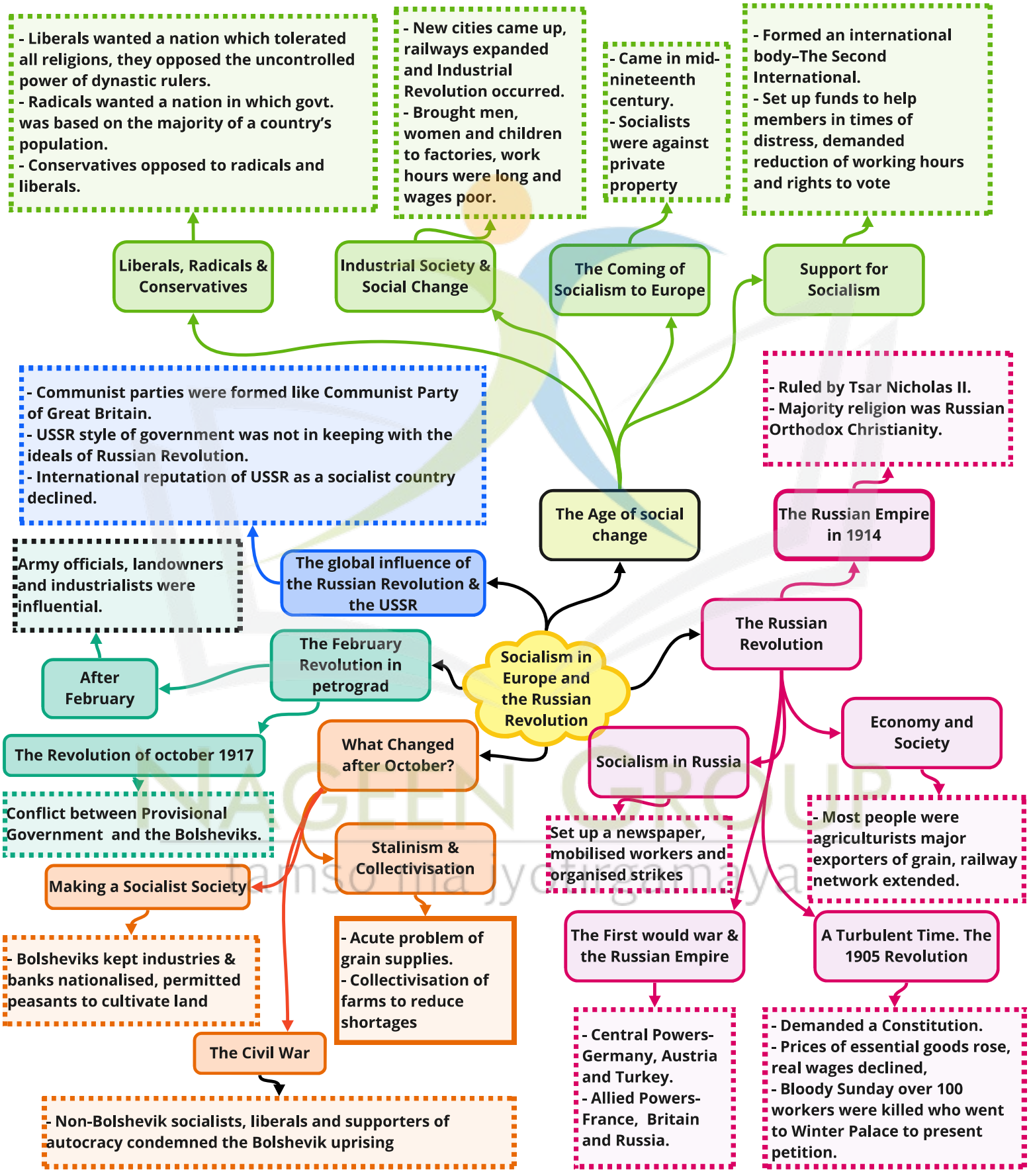
Class 9th Social Science (History)

02

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

MIND MAP


Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
The Age of social change
Liberals, Radicals & Conservatives
- Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions, they opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- Radicals wanted a nation in which govt. was based on the majority of a country's population.
- Conservatives opposed to radicals and liberals.
Industrial Society & Social Change
- New cities came up, railways expanded and Industrial Revolution occurred.
- Brought men, women and children to factories, work hours were long and wages poor.
The Coming of Socialism to Europe
- Came in mid-nineteenth century.
- Socialists were against private property
Support for Socialism
- Formed an international body–The Second International.
- Set up funds to help members in times of distress, demanded reduction of working hours and rights to vote
The global influence of the Russian Revolution & the USSR
- Communist parties were formed like Communist Party of Great Britain.
- USSR style of government was not in keeping with the ideals of Russian Revolution.
- International reputation of USSR as a socialist country declined.
The Russian Revolution
The Russian Empire in 1914
- Ruled by Tsar Nicholas II.
- Majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity.
Economy and Society
- Most people were agriculturists major exporters of grain, railway network extended.
Socialism in Russia
Set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes
The First would war & the Russian Empire
- Central Powers- Germany, Austria and Turkey.
- Allied Powers- France, Britain and Russia.
A Turbulent Time. The 1905 Revolution
- Demanded a Constitution.
- Prices of essential goods rose, real wages declined,
- Bloody Sunday over 100 workers were killed who went to Winter Palace to present petition.
The February Revolution in petrograd
After February
Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential.
The Revolution of october 1917
Conflict between Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks.
What Changed after October?
Stalinism & Collectivisation
- Acute problem of grain supplies.
- Collectivisation of farms to reduce shortages
Making a Socialist Society
- Bolsheviks kept industries & banks nationalised, permitted peasants to cultivate land
The Civil War
- Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising

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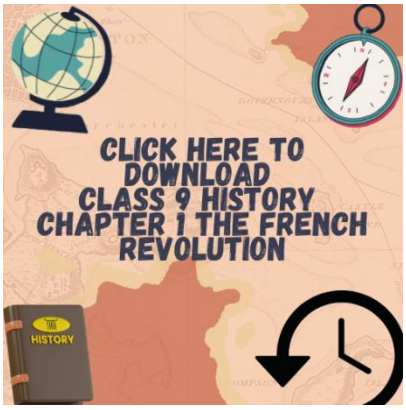

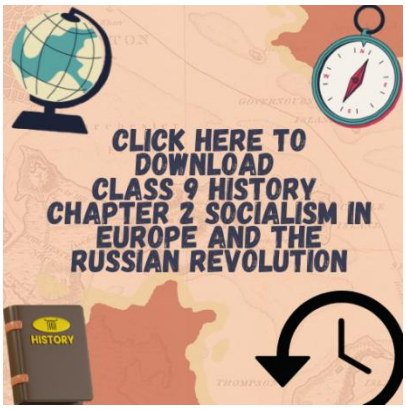

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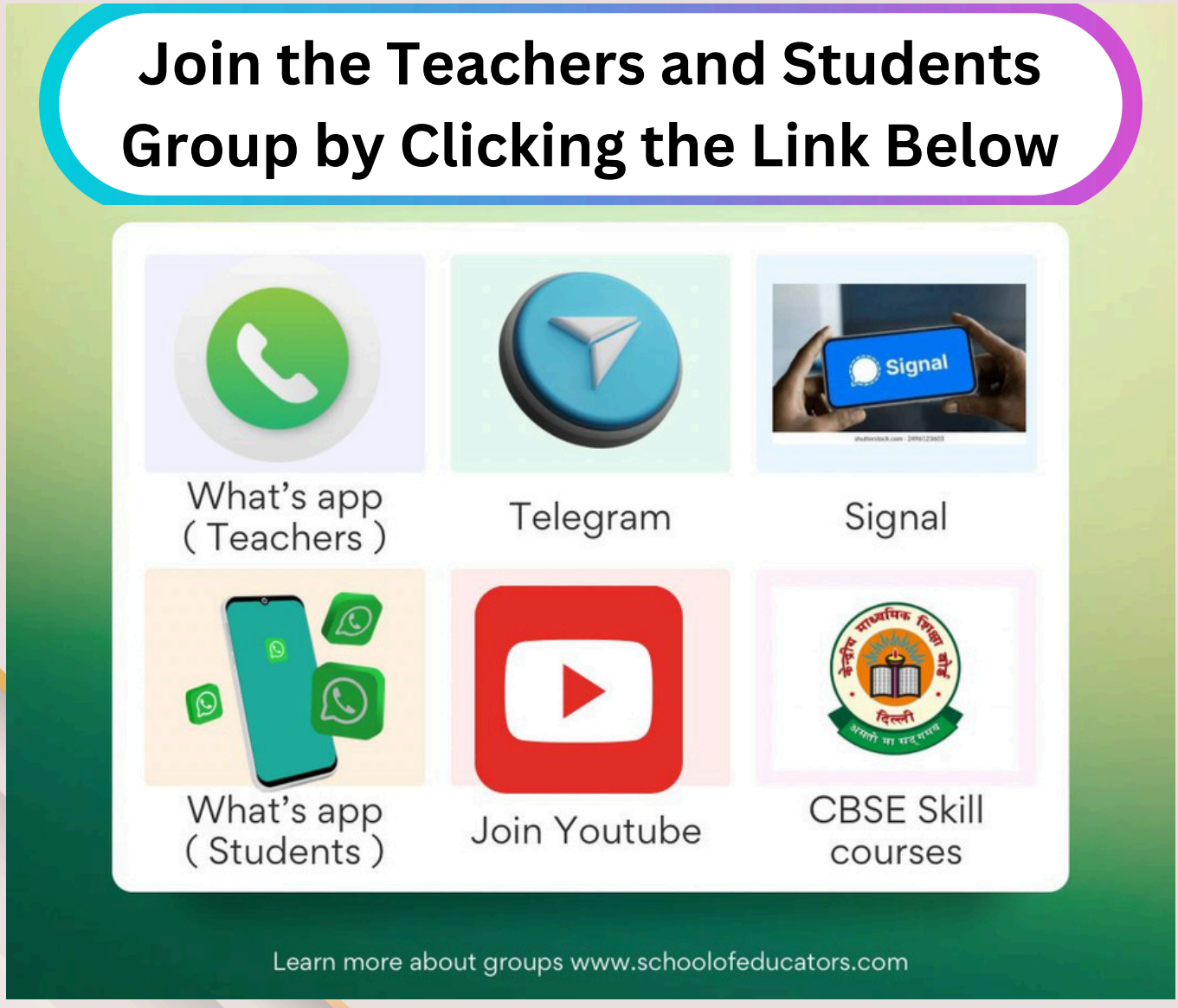
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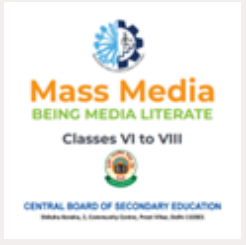

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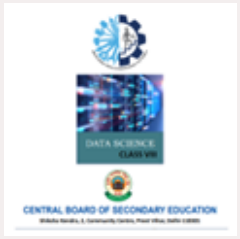

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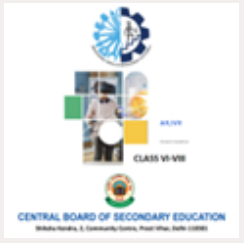

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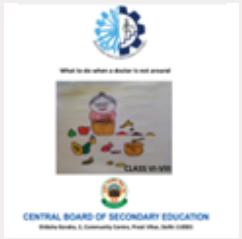

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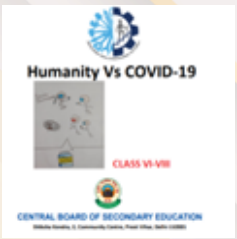
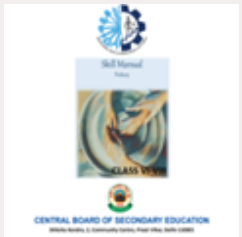


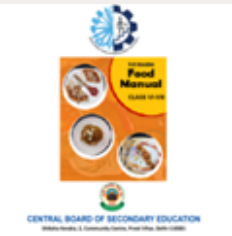
Humanity & Covid-19

Blue Pottery

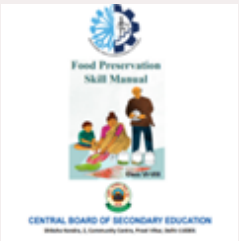


Pottery

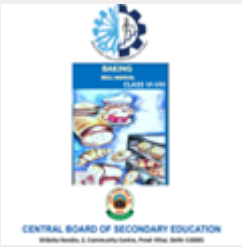
Block Printing



Food



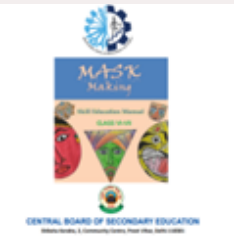
Food Preservation



Baking

Herbal Heritage

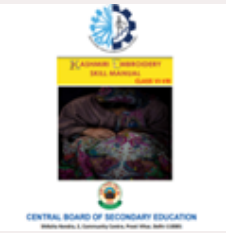
Khadi



Mask Making

Mass Media

Making of a Graphic Novel



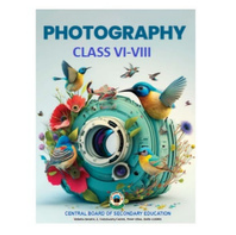
Kashmiri Embroidery

Embroidery

Rockets

Satellites

Application of Satellites

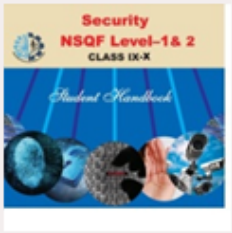


Photography

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL (CLASSES IX – X)

Retail

Information Technology



Security

Automotive

Introduction To Financial Markets

Introduction To Tourism

Beauty & Wellness

Agriculture

Food Production

Front Office Operations

Banking & Insurance

Marketing & Sales

Health Care

Apparel

Multi Media

Multi Skill Foundation Course

Artificial Intelligence

Physical Activity Trainer

Data Science

Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)

Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)

Retail

InformationTechnology

Web Application

Automotive

Financial Markets Management

Tourism

Beauty & Wellness

Agriculture

Food Production

Front Office Operations

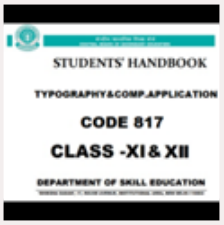
Banking

Marketing

Health Care

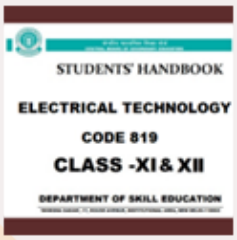
Insurance

Horticulture



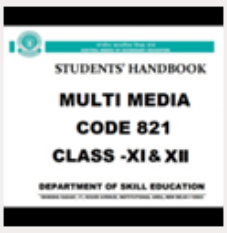
Typography & Comp. Application

Geospatial Technology



Electrical Technology

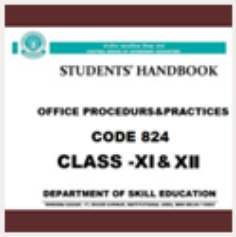
Electronic Technology



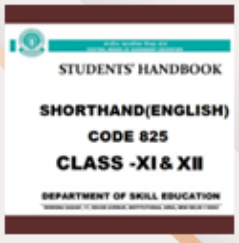
Multi-Media

Taxation

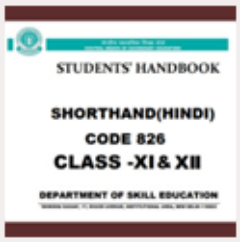
Cost Accounting



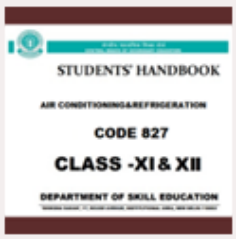
Office Procedures & Practices



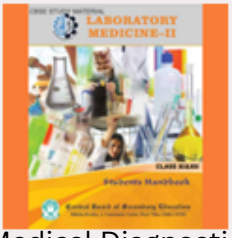
Shorthand (English)



Shorthand (Hindi)



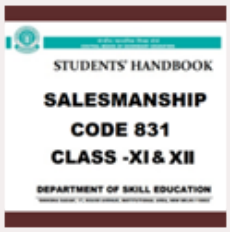
Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration



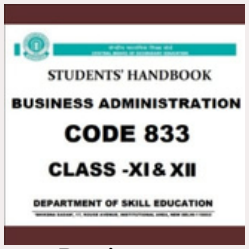
Medical Diagnostics

Textile Design

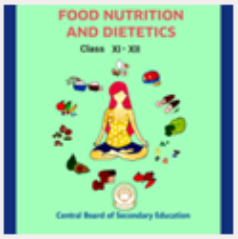
Design



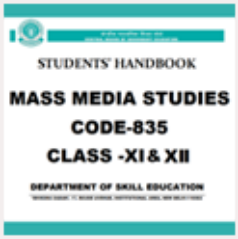
Salesmanship



Business Administration



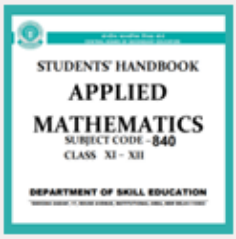
Food Nutrition & Dietetics



Mass Media Studies

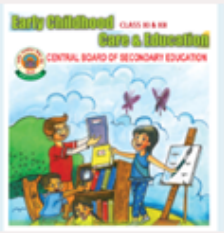
Library & Information Science

Fashion Studies



Applied Mathematics

Yoga

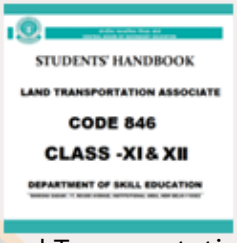


Early Childhood Care & Education

Artificial Intelligence

Data Science

Physical Activity Trainer(new)



Land Transportation Associate (NEW)

Installation Technician Computing and Peripherals
Sector: Electronics and Hardware
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IT Code-402

IT

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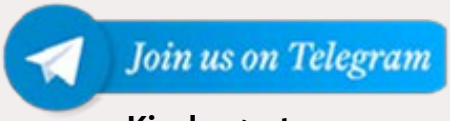
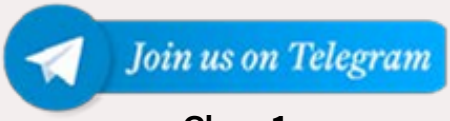
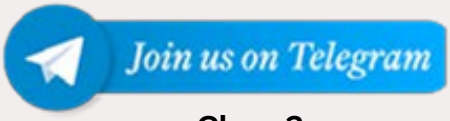


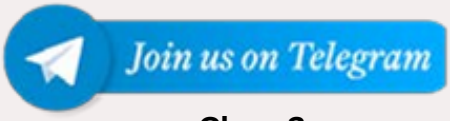
Kindergarten



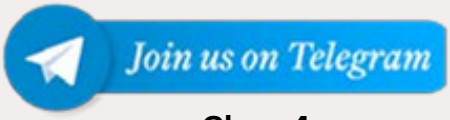
Class 1



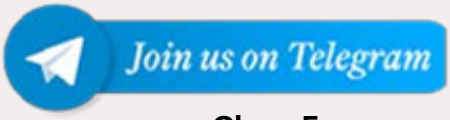
Class 2



Class 3

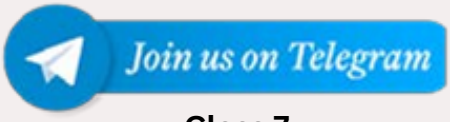


Class 4



Class 5

Class 6



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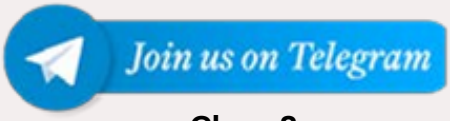

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